# ILLUSTRATED WHEKLY HERALD THE FOURTH OF JULY.

### PORTRAIT OF POPE OF ROME.

This interesting sheet will be ready at 8 o'clock, this morning. Price six cents, with or without wrappers. It will contain the latest news from Europe and Mexico likewise the debate on the Tariff of 1842 and the vote on its modification; a correct copy of the bill as passed in the House: a biography of the deceased Pope. Gregory XVI., with an accurate portrait, from the paint-ing in the Vatican, by Paul Delaroche, accompanied by a full account of his death.

This number will also be embellished with an en-

graving representing a rich scene opposite the Park, on the Fourth of July ; and a full compend of commer cial, monetary, and miscellaneous intelligence of the

#### Doluge in Congress.

The Warehousing Bill was debated at some length in the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Webster, it was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce for the purpose of remedying some of the defects of the bill proposed. The bill will probably pass.

In the Senate, the Graduation Bill was under debate, but very little progress was made in the disposal of it. It came very near being lost, but the vote was reconsidered, and the bill will probably be the order of the day until disposed of in some way.

There was not much other business done in either House, and the session appears to drag along as slowly as ever.

#### English Influence on the Western Continent-What does It amount to?

The more closely we view the course of late diplomatic controversies, between our own and the British Cabinet, with reference to the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the more evident it seems to be, that, although England may still be inclined to uphold the monarchical system of balance of power in the East, vet on the Western continent her hopes for the ultimate success of her theory are rapidly passing away with every incident tending to the developement of American energy and American resources. In order to arrive at a just conclusion as to the extent of British dominion and influence, we must take a daguerrectype view of not only the Northern, but also of our Southern continent, which, in the whirlpool of the Oregon and Mexican excitement, seems to have been entirely overlooked .-We shall find that in reality England's strongholds in North America are slipping gradually, but surely, from her power; and south of British Guiana she has not now, nor has she the probability of ever possessing, one inch of territory, while her diplomatic influence is unquestionably diminishing, not only in the young and prosperous republies, but also in the vast Empire of Brazil.

Whatever stand is taken to show the appearance of obstinate resistance, England must feel that the struggle is not far distant, when opposition to the total expulsion of her armies from this continent will be useless. Clothed in her mantle of aristocratic pride and power, she may turn to the last an unmoved face to the march of republicanism, but her resistance, though it may dignify, will not lessen her fall.

The frequent arrival of reinforcements in Canada have been accounted for by her precarious situation in respect to the States; but more probably under the mask of protection, the British government is concentrating a force, deemed sufficient to suppress the first symptoms of any insurrection, which, from the murmurings borne across the sea, they perhaps anticipate. The feeling of discontent under the yoke of the mother country, always on the increase, has not been diminished by many late acts of the English Parliament, especially those relative to the corn laws -Members of the Provincial Legislature openly declare the latter measure to be the ruin of the Canadian provinces; they decry the action of government at home as sacrificing her colonies; the ministry is disorganised, and some of the hitherto staunch royalists look with other feelings than repugnance upon the prospect of independence, or even-annexation. If this be so, another attempt at a so-called rebellion will not be attempted by a mal-directed, undisciplined body of French habitans, joined to a few frontier smugglers; but the Anglo-Canadian, and the Franco-Canadian will anite in an irresistible effort to extricate themselves from foreign subjugation.

The compromise of the Oregon boundary at the parallel of 49, is, in fact, but a temporary indulgence to British occupation. It is, setting aside all political considerations, but the allowing of a point of etiquette, or at most the sacrifice of the present in the security of the future. The tide of emigration, ever rolling from the European shores, finds its barrier but in the waves of the Pacific, and in its passage over republican soil, loses every vestige of monarchical prejudice. The new settlers of American land will never submit to foreign jurisdiction; either the whole territory west of the mountains will unite in the formation of an independent republic, or be added to our own extended domain. The idea of the English arm of power, stretched over the American Republic, to guide the destinies of the settler who breathes the very air of freedom, is too preposterous to be for a moment entertained. So surely, then, as with the progress of time moves the march of mind, so surely will the Canadas, probably before the present generation has passed away, be withdrawn from the domination of foreign power; and as time completes the settlement of the Oregon territory, north of 49, by the hand of the democratic pioneer, and of the emigrant fleeing from oppression, the last traces of England's rule are swept away forever from the Northern Continent of America.

In South America, Great Britain has but a slender foothold. The tract called English Guiana, comprising the districts of Demarara and Essequibo, with the settlement of Berbice, is all the territory in her possession there. In Brazil, as in most of the other South American countries, the continued officious intermeddling of the British government is looked upon with a jealous eye. The Emperor of the Brazils has in his last address, at the opening of the General Assembly, strongly protested against her interference in her slave trade. While he expresses his determination to suppress the traffic, he energetically declaims against the course pursued by the English Parliament in relation to their treatment of suspected Brazilian vessels. The Republics of the Rio Plata have their grievances, and those not actually engaged in the civil dissensions distracting that unhappy region, express in the strongest terms the sentiments of President Polk, "That European interference cannot be tolerated in the affairs of the Western Continent." Throughout the length and breadth of the central and western republics there is a general mistrust of English diplomacy; and in some of these countries too, in Chili and Peru especially, where preference has hitherto been given to English mediation on account of mercantile interest, that preference is rapidly being done away with, as they deal more and more largely with American merchants and American manufactures. Their mines, at least many of their principal ones, hitherto worked by English capital, are now in American hands; they find the American fabrics cheaper and better have had instances, too, of women dressing as for their own wants; they see our whaling men, and taking up their march for the scene of

NEW YORK HERALD. | vessels in every port-our men-of-war vieing battle. Most of the banners that wave over our in discipline with any in the world-and as they gradually disengage themselves from English responsibilities, say with pride, "We, too, are republicans."

Besides all this, their ancient prejudices are anti-English. At the time they were engaged in their struggle for independence from the thraldom of Old Spain, England was considered an ally of their enemies. Assisting in the wars against France, she indirectly assisted the armies of Spain against the republican cause, by enabling her to employ troops on the western continent, and to this day the French are viewed as allies, the English as inimical to their interests. In every point of view, the sympathies of every country in South America are with the United States, and are rapidly increasing, while, day by day, the power, the trade, and the influence of Great Britain, is proportionably diminishing. The Atlantic is the wide boundary ere long to separate the two great exhibitions of national government. one on the broad democratic ground of equality, and the other that the few are born to rule the many. The workings of the two great systems will be the rivalry of the East and West. Let England, if she will, essay to lead the kingdoms of Europe, in wealth, in manufacture, in talent, and in power; but by birth, by wealth, by domain, by her republican model copied in the organization of numerous independencies, the United States is entitled to hold, as she ever will, the prominent influences over the destinies of the Western Continent. We are a great people.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—We are pleased to observe that the President has at length yielded to the overwhelming demand of the people, and promoted a number of those gallant offi-

cers who distinguished themselves upon the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. We say we are pleased with these promotions. We are pleased with them, because the men upon whom the laurels have been cast, nobly deserve to wear them; and we doubt not that they will never allew them disgracefully to fade or wither.

Although well pleased with these appointments, we are not satisfied with a cessation here. Neither are the people satisfied with the snuil-like manner in which the government have proceeded in making them. There are still many more who deserve promotions, and who ought to have them immediately, before the patriotism of the government should be suffered to cool, and the war be concluded. Among the many brave officers who honored themselves, and the flag under which they fought, by their bravery, we may mention Captain Hawkins, the gallant defender of Fort Brown, after he from whom it was named had died gloriously in his country's service. Also, Capt. May, who splendidly charged the Mexican batteries. Also, Captain Duncan, who so gallantly led his artillery in the battles of the 8th and mented Ringgold. Also, Captain Paige, who has become maimed, probably for life, in his country's service. We might go on, but these are sufficient. We have only to say that there is a strong feeling abroad, which wishes the immediate promotion of these gallant officers, and we trust that the government will not act in such opposition to this wish as to refuse this most just and proper demand.

We feel it our duty to say a word for the brave 9th, and braved all-which cost the life of the la-

We feel it our duty to say a word for the brave subalterns and soldiers who distinguished themselves, and practically sustained their country's honor by their bravery. In the campaign of the Sutlej, many privates and non-commissioned officers were raised from the ranks, upon the spot where they showed themselves to be men of courage. Our brave subalterns and privates, we are sorry to say, have been too much neglected .-Among the former who most deserve the attention of the government, we would mention the names of Corporal O'Sullivan, Sergeant Major Malony, Sergeant McCabe, and Corporal Farrel, who distinguished themselves by their bravery upon the field of Resaca de la Palma, and whose names are so honorably mentioned in the official despatches. These, and many other brave fellows in the rank of non-commissioned officers,

deserve immediate promotion. We see that Congress has been gravely considering the propriety of voting an extra months' pay of seven dollars to the privates who fought so bravely at the brilliant battles.— These men, who perilled their lives in their country's defence, are to be rewarded therefor with the enormous sum of seven dollars. This is to be considered the price of What absurdity. Instead of giving them an extra months' pay, which would be to them comparatively of no value, and which would tend to disgrace more than elevate them, by making the consideration entirely pecuniary, let Congress direct that silver medals should be struck off, in commemoration of the battles and their courage, and each of the privates be presented with one. This would create an honorable and patriotic feeling, which money could never do, and give to the soldier something upon which he could look in his declining years to remind him of his country's

gratitude. We hope, as we said before, that the government will attend to these various matters before their desire to reward valor is allowed to cool off by Congress, the great ice-house of patriotism in America. Even Mr. Owen's bill for the relief of the army of occupation from the payment of letter postage, has not passed. Seven dollars a month is enough for fignting men, without extra pickings, in the estimation of members of Congress, who mean to keep the franking privilege to themselves. They, it would appear, wanted to keep the heroes of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma out of honor's way and from the corrupting influ-

ence of money. THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN WOMEN.-During the wo wars in which the United States were engaged with Great Britain, the spirit of patriotism displayed by American women, assisted materialthe progress of our arms and the discomfiture of the foe. This Spartan spirit was displayed in various ways. Thus, at one time, we read of them cutting up their under garments into materials for cartridges; at another time converting their apparel into clothes for the volunteers, to protect them from the inclemency of the winter; and at another time, fabricating with their delicate fingers, banners for those who were engaged

in defending their country's honor. This is the same spirit that animated the Spartan mothers, before the wealth and extravagance of conquest had undermined the morals of Rome; and the same spirit that in other times, as it does at present, has characterized the women of America. But the source from which the Spartan mothers derived this spirit, is different. With the Spartans it proceeded from education, rigorous discipline, and regular training. With the American women, it proceeds from the loftiest source -from patriotism, love of country-and is spontaneous in every female breast, when the occasion

calls it forth. We have been induced to make these remarks, by observing instances in the Mexican war, of this spirit, in almost every State in the Union, and even on the battle field. Our readers will recollect that during the bombardment of Fort Brown, the wife of one of the privates in the fort was engaged night and day in providing refreshment for the worn out artillerymen, regardless of the shot and shell that were falling around her as thick as hail. She appeared totally regardless of her own safety, and seemed animated by the single object of refreshing the troops, and keeping up their courage. We

volunteer companies, are made by the delicate

fingers of the sisters and mothers of the soldiers. In another column will be found an account of the presentation of a flag by the young ladies of Covington, Indiana, to the Covington volunteers. The remarks on the occasion were spirit-stirring and patriotic. In every war that we have entered into, the women of America have taken a noble part, and they are entitled to share in the honors of victory as much as the volunteers themselves. Eternal honor to the women of America.

APPAIRS IN NEW JERSEY.—After the first of August, licenses to keep inns and taverns in Jersey eity, are not to be granted. This will benefit New York a little, for when the Jerseymen get hungry they will cross the river for their food.

### Theatrical and Musical.

GREENWICH THEATRE.—The popular melo-drama of Greenwich last night with distinguished applause, Mr-Freer sustaining the part of Gilbert Monkton, and Mrs' Penson that of Jane Monkton. This drama is of peculiar interest in consequence of its embodying personations of interest in consequence of its embodying personations of the most prominent statemen and politicians in Great Britain. It was received last evening very warmly by the delighted auditory. A great bill is offered for to-night, consisting of "Damon and Pythias," and the "Honeymoon," together with dancing, singing, and per-formances in gymnasia. Amusement is the only thing to relieve the oppression of the weather, and all who seek to forget their troubles, should go to the Greenwich this evening.

CASTLE GARDEN.-This beautiful place of resort was well patronized last evening by a fashionable audience, who went there to get a breath of fresh air and listen to the delightful music. The performances consisted of in-strumental music, songs and dencing. There will be another concert this evening, and we would advise all our readers who love a good performance, a breath of pure air and a glass of good ice cream, to go there. The splendid mechanical cabinet of Automats, inclu-

ding the celebrated Duck of Vaucanson, to be seen at Gothic Hall, are justly estimated as the first and rarest of exhibitions that we have ever had in this city. There is

exhibitions that we have ever had in this city. There is but one opinion of their merits. All acknewledge, that they are unequalled for their beauty and the extraordinary mechanical skill displayed in their construction.

RAYMOND & WARING'S menagerie, with their gorgeous Roman chariot, will visit Fondas Bush on the 11th of July. Johnstown on the 13th, Littlefalls on the 14th, Newport on the 13th, Trenton on the 16th, Utica on the 17th and 18th, on their way to Buffalo. This extensive exhibition attracts crowds wherever it goes. No villager shoul! let it pas through his village without having a full inspection of all its rare and noble animals.

We way & Marris Carents getting along femously.

WELCH & MANN'S CIRCUS is getting along famously in the New England States. We learn that they intend to be in Lowell the first half of next week. This exhibition will astonish the benutiful factory girls.

Mr. Mooney gave four successive entertainments in Poughkeepsie last week. It is a spirited and enlightened

Police Intelligence.

JULY 10.—Arrest on a Bench Warrant.—Officer Denniston arrested yesterday, Dr. Joseph Heine. No. 20 Dunne street, on a bench warrant, issued by the Court of Sessions, on an indictment charging Mr. Heine with being an accessory in the robbery of Henry Cadoza, to the amount of \$2000, in connection with two Jew boys, called Simmons and Lyons, who are now in prison for this officer.

called Simmons and Lyons, who are now in prison for this offence.

Burglary.—The store, No. 26 John street, was burglariously entered last night, by breaking open the scuttle, and about \$100 in bank hills stolen therefrom; a part of the money was marked, a \$50 was marked on the back with the initials W. H. G., and a portion of the other money was marked J. H. G. and F. W. No clue as yet to the burglar.

scaped.

Arrest and Escape.—A man called Jack Willis was arested last night by an officer of the 4th ward, charged with ceping a disorderly house at No. 315 Water street; lowever, by some funny arrangement the prisoner escaped from the station house.

keeping a disorderly house at No. 315 Water street; however, by some funny arrangement the prisoner escaped from the station house.

Arrested Again.—Francis Moran, the prisoner who escaped from the city prison on Wednesday, whom it is said stands charged with several burglaries in Philadelphia, was re-arrested yesterday in a porter house in 8th street, near Tompkins Square, by deputy keeper Campbell. The prisoner was in company with the very fellow who aided in his escape from the city prison. He was likewise arrested, and gave his name as John Hase, alias Smith, who is now locked up as an accomplice in the Philadelphia burglaries. There is something very strange in the whole of this business. This Moran was committed about ten days ago on this charge, awaiting a requisition, yet no one appears to take him on. It is further remarkable that the prisoner was perfectly willing to go on, without a requisition, the next day after his arrest; yet no steps were taken in the matter, but meraly kept here at expense to the city for the gratification of certain individuals around the Tombs. The prisoner is poor!

poor:
Arrest of a Fugitive.—An officer from Orange county
succeeded yesterday in arresting a man named Smith
Horton, on a charge of stealing a yoke of oxen in Ulster
county, worth \$100. The prisoner was taken back to the

county, worth \$100. The prisoner was taken back to the above county for trial.

Rabbery at Niblo's —A lady was robbed last night at Niblo's of a very handrome gold bracelet, set with six rubies, valued at \$70. It appears the lady fainted in the saloon, possibly by the heat, and in the confusion and bustle, some light-fingered fellow managed to slip off with the briou. with the bijou.

Movements of Travellers.

The arrivals for the last two days were not so prolific a heretofore. The following, however, is a fair sum-

mary at the annexed hotels:

AMERICAN.—A. Buckner, U. S. A; Geo, Maley, Michigan; J. Day, Florida; W. Armstrong, Foughkeep sie; C. Beddell, Irhilad; B. Coles, Va; J. Bellups, do; J. Dillard, Troy; P. Smith, Philad; Mr. Duff, British Army, Quebec; M. Austin, Albany; Mr. Fuller, do; Mr. Barbeur, do; L. Cross, Georgia; J. Jones, U. S. A. Astor.—S. Morton, Newbern; H. Taylor, London; C. Dodge, S. M.

M. Austin, Albany; Mr. Fuller, do; Mr. Barbour, doo; L. Cross, Georgia; J. Jones, U. S. A.

Asroa.—S. Morton, Newbern; H. Taylor, London; C. Dodge, Salem; H. Ritchie, Boston; J. Begby, Matanzas; Z. Lockhart, N. Orleans; T. Church, do; T. Cowles, Alabama; H. Williams, N. O; Geo. Holt, do; T. Cowles, Alabama; H. Williams, N. O; Geo. Holt, do; F. Daniel, Arkansas; H. Seers, U. S. A; J. Livermore, Boston; R. Ewing, Philad; J. Ellerson, New Bodford; J. Hooper, Baltimore; J. Sill, Philad; E. Allen. Conn; J. Sullivan, Va; Mr. Lewis, London: Dr. Paley, steamship Britannis; Capt. Eldridge, ship Roscius.

Crry.—G. M. Barschi, Washington; R. K. Stemble, do; J. Harkness, Philad; J. H. Smith, do; Mr. Graham, do; G. J. Harkness, Philad; J. H. Smith, do; Mr. Graham, do; G. Dobbins, Burlington; Com. Morgan, U. S. N. R. Spier, Buffalo; J. Verder, Canandaigua; N. Sturdevant, Boston; T. Batton, Wisconsin; J. Riohardson, Baltimore; D. Barrow, Louisiana; R. May, Richmond; Hon. J. Reed, Philad. Frankuin.—A. Bishop, Penn; G. Burroughs, Bridgeport; S. May, do; J. Eshenich, Philad; Mr. Vandervoord, Tonawanda; Mr. Fowler, Boston; S. Gold, Philad; A. Bishop, Bridgeport; S. Armor, Mobile, J. Dyer, Indiana; T. Reberts, S. C; J. Wood, Philad; J. Allen, Conn.; J. Frisbee, Albany; S. Raymond, Mr. Babbett, Orange; J. Hober, Virginia; A. Marsh, N. O; C. Schott, Philad; W. George, Washington, E. Tsylor, London; S. Brichayton, England; J. Jones, Philad; M. Kehoe, Boston; Col Maxwell, Ballston Spa, Maj. Cobb, do; Capt. Ulloughby, British Army; Capt. Wynn, do; Capt. Deneron, do; S. Samson, Washington, E. Breylee, Conn.; J. Isham, S. C; T. Spooner, Conn; W. Gilmore, Washington.

Court of General Sessions.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott and Aldermen Walsh and Stoneall.

JOHN McKrow, Esq. District Attorney.

JULY 10.—Case of Benjamin Oaker.—The trial of Benjamin Oaker, late a considential clerk of Simeon P. Smith, for forgery in the 3d degree, in having filled up a check on the Mechanics' Banking Association, to which the rame of Mr. Smith was affixed, was resumed at the opening of the Court this morning.

On the part of the accused it was contended that his employer had left with him the check in question to be filled up as circumstances might seem to require; that although the accessed had not been called upon to meet any particular demand against his employer, during the absence of the latter, he had filled one up and drawn the amount from the Mechanics' Banking Association, as a remuneration for his services for a period of about 20 months, during which time his compensation had been very limited. It was further contended that no forgery had been committed, insamuch as the accused, in filling up the check had only done what the complainant had sutherized him to do, and had left the checks for that object.

authorized him to do, and had left the checks for that object.

After an able argument in behalf of the accused, the District Attorney addressed the jury at considerable length on the part of the prosecution. The case was then submitted to the jury, under the usual charge of the Recorder, and after a short consultation, the jury found the accused guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. He was remanded for sentence.

Case of Edward Norris—In the case of this person, who was indicted for manslaughter, in having caused the death of a colored man named John West, by throwing him overboard from a steamboat, while engaged in a scuffle with him on the 4th of June, 1846, the accused having pleaded guilty to the indictment, was remanded to prison for sentence.

Case of John Henry.—In the case of John Henry, indicted for breaking into the dwelling house of a Mr. Brewster, and stealing therefrom sliver ware alleged to be worth \$56, the accused entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of three years.

The Court then adjacenced with the contract was a superson.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday)

Poisoning.—A sad case of poisoning was lately tried at Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides. An old negre woman, on the plantation of Captain Wilkinson, attempted to poison the overseer, Mr. Sheffield, for some dislike conceived against him by another negro wench. She administered the seeds of Jamestown weed in coffee to Mr. 8. and his family, consisting of himself, wife, child, Dr. Shields, and a negro girl. The seeds constitute a deadly poison when dry—but they were given green, which saved the family from death. They were made sick, but recovered. A girl and boy made a full confession, as soon as they were arrested—but the old woman remained silent to the last. She was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 3d July. The boy was sentenced to wear a collar round his neck for twelve months, and the girl to receive 25 lashes permonth during the same period.—New Gricons Courier.

City Intelligen

THE WEATHER.-The sun yesterday came out in earnest, in retaliation for the time lost under the rain king's cloud. What was not scorched was baked, and king's cloud. What was not scorched was baked, and what was nelitiar baked nor scorched was dissolved. In truth the hear was hardly endurable. By the standard tables kept from year to year, we find, that with one exception, yesterdey was the hottest day for the last ten years. The 18th July of last year the thermometor rose to 90 deg., Farhenheit, in the shade, while from the same

Honers.—A number of horses were killed in the streets by the heat, yesterday.

Corr Dr. Soleria.—A poor Irish laborer named In the bevine, residing at 57 Mott street, received a stroke of he sun yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. He was at work upon the top of a building, and going down the adder, when near the ground he fell senseles, and was alson to the eity hospital, where he died about half-past . We arrived there just as he was drawing his last reath, and shall never forget the scene. His poor wife ray standing by with a babe in her arms, and with that sild elequence peculiar to her nature, was bewailing he loss of her husband. This was the only case of negative heard of yesterday, although it appears trange to us that men can labor all day on the tops of uildings under a broiling sun and live.

Commencement or Returnes's Institute.—The seventh

strange to us that men can labor all day on the tops of buildings under a broiling sun and live.

Commencement or Rutger's Institute.—The seventh academic commencement at Rutger's Female Institute, took place yesterday in the church in Rutger's Female. At half-past two o'clock the procession, consisting of the faculty of the school, the corporation, and invited guests, moved from the academy, No. 240 Madison street, to the church. The galleries were densely crowded The procession took their seats upon a platform erected around the pulpit, and the whole body of the church was appropriated to the scholars. The appearance of the church when filled is beyond description. How is it possible for a poor beckelor to describe the effect produced by sitting upon a platform with four hundred beautiful, sunny-browed, bright-eyed laughing girls, all dessed in simple white, sitting before him? Satisfied were we te gaze on them, and if in any case we were favored with a look from one in return, we could think of that for a month; therefors, we will not write about it. As soon as the pupils were seated, the following ode was sung by a number of them, to a beautiful air, with piano accompaniment:—

THE GREETING.

THE GREETING.

THE APPLICATION OF A PUPIL MUSIC BY PROF. ROOT.

To greet our happy festal hour,

We gather once again,

From young and joyous hearts we pour

Our tree and flowing strain.

In Jove and praise, our voices raise,

For Time's resistless hand,

Has closer twined the links that bind

Our bright unbroken band. And though we meet these friends no more, in many a coming day
Their memory like music o'er
Our spirit's harp will play.
And thus with deep and changeless love,
Forth to the world we go,
With the summer-heaven bright above,
And the smiling earth below. And the smiling earth below.

If lowering clouds of grief should come,
And sorrow's long, dark night
Should veil life's changing sea in gloom,
Whose tide is now so bright;
We will not let our hopes be bowed,
But they to us shall be,
As rainbow on the stormy cloud,
As starlight on the sea.

Then sing we nowf
With cloudless brow;
And as through life we move,
We'll cherish still,
In good or ill,
Our hope—and trust—and love.

We'll cherish still,
In good or ill,
Our hope—and trust—and love.

After the singing of this, a forvent prayer was offered by the president of the institution, Rev. Dr. Ferris. The reports of the committees appointed to decide upon the prize compositions in the three departments. The composition which took the prize, (a gold medsl.) in the first department, was a fine poem, entitled "Stars." It was received enthusiastically by the audience, and gives promise of much brilliancy as a poet on the part of the fair authoreas, if she continues to tune her soul to poesy. A prose composition was also read as a prize, entitled "All have a Ministration to perform." This composition exhibited something more than mere school-girl thought; and was exceedingly well written. The prize in the second department, was awarded to a prose composition, entitled "The Prospective Growth of American Literature." This was a very superior composition. The prize in the third department was awarded to a poem, entitled "The Hour of Prayer. Without regard to its being a school-girl poem, it is certainly one of the sweetest and most musical we ever heard, filled with bright thoughts, and harmonious words. At the time of hearing these compositions, the names of their writers were not given, neither were they known to any but themselves, not even to the committee. After another song, the reports of the committees on mathematics, French, penmanship, music, drawing, and needle work, were read. These reports were very short, and merely intended to name those most proficient in their studies. French, penmanship, music, drawing, and needle work, were read. These reports were very short, and merely intended to name those most proficient in their studies. French, penmanship, music, drawing, and needle work, were read. These reports were very short, and merely intended to name those most proficient in their studies, were read. These reports were very short, and merely intended to name those most proficient in their studies, were read. The boing called of Prayer." Every eye was opened wide, and every head engerly bent forward. A beautiful young girl, apparently not more than thirteen years of age, came modestly forward, and, bending her neck gracefully, allowed the president to hang the medal around it, while he gave the name of Mary E. Woolsey. The author of the composition on "American Literature" was called forward, and received her medal. This was Miss Martin. The author of "Stars" was called for, and was announced as Miss Jane Woolsey; probably a sister of the young lady who took the other prize. The author of the prose composition, "All have a Ministration to perform." was called for, and her name given as Miss Arieta Roge's.—Miss Rogers received her medal, and had no sooner reached her seat than the preaident called for the young lady whose specimen of penmanship had been declared the best. This was done by number, so that no one knew who the fortunate possessor of the medal was to be. When the number was called, Miss Rogers very gracefully left her seat, again, and, coming up the to president, received another medal for her penmanship, and returned again to her seat, amit the loud plaudits of the whole house. The last medal was given to the young lady who had excelled all her competitors in mathematics. This was given last, and the president declared it the most important. It was given to Miss S. L. Somers. After the distributions were concluded, the graduating class, consisting of eleven young ladies, came forward, and received their diplomas. Their names are—A. E.

Excussions To monnow.—The splendid steamer Herald, Capt Parks, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks to-moriow. See advertisement. The Shrewnbury and the Coney Island boats will make their regu-

bury and the Coney Island boats will make their regular excursions to morrow.

Firs.—Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, a very destructive fire broke out in 13th street, near 3d avenue, in the piano-forte factory of Messra. Stoddard & Durham. Every effort was made to check the progress of the devouring element, but before the firemen were able to work with any degree of efficiency, the greater portion of the building was consumed. The factory contained a large quantity of unfinished work, for which the men in the employ of the proprietors were to be paid, according to agreement, not until they had finished each article. The working utensils belonging to many of the journeymen were all consumed, together with a large amount of unfinished work, and some of the poor mechanics have lost sums of money—from \$80 to \$20—by the labor put in. Thus have a number of industrious artisans been thrown out of employment, and left in a state of comparative destitution, without their tools to enable them to repair their losses. The premises were destroyed—the roof, which was of tin, having fallen down; the remaining portion of the premises is an utter ruin. The fire has been attributed to some incondiary, who chose 4 er 6

appears to be something very mysterious about the whole unfortunate occurrence.

Caim. Con., &c.—The beautiful little town of Hempstead Branch, L. I, was thrown into quite a flurry esterday, by the story of rather an interesting case of crim. con. that came off there. It seems that during the night a married man, who had lived there for some years, and was a mechanic in pretty good standing, left with his tools, and cleared out, hook and line, to this city, for the purpose of meeting, and running off with a beautiful young married lady, aged eighteen, who resided at Hempstead, and who had come down to this city with him before during the day. At the same time another young man left, taking with him another man's horse and wagon, and another man's wife, aged twenty-five. This case is creating quite a flurry in Hempstead.

Veneral Pilos Boar.—The pilot boat Virginia, 70 tons, Capt. Wright, is in the city.

Coroner's Office.—Accidental Death.—The Coroner

tons, Capt. Wright, is in the city.

Coroner's Office.—Accidental Death.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, on the body of William Monaghan, born in Albany. 25 years of age, who came to his death by injuries received by accidentally falling from the window in the fourth story of the Finance Hotel, on the corner of Battery Place and West street. Verdict accordingly.

The Coroner likewise held an inquest at No. 116 West Broadway, on the body of John Hultz, (colored) nativity unknown, about 50 years of age, who came to his death from disease of the lungs and exposure.

LEAD FOR THE FRENCH.—It is said an order has been eccived at St. Louis for twelve thousand pigs of lead or the French government.

City Convention.

The Convention met at 6 o'clock.
The President (Dr. Williams) in the chair.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and spproved.
Mr. Grahym moved to take up the report of the committee that had been appointed to report on the standing
committees of the Convention. The report proposed the
appointment of the following standing committees:

I. On the Division of the City into Wards or Election
Districts.

II. On the Powers and Duties of the Mayor.

III. On the Election, Tenure of Office, and Powers and
uties of the Common Council.

IV. On Elections and Appointments to Office, and the

TV. On Elections and Appointments to Control of Office.
V. On the Creation, Powers and Duties of the Departments of the City Government.
VI. On the Accountability of Public Officers.
VII. On the Judiciary.
VIII. On Assessments and Taxes.
IX. On Contracts
X. On the City Debt.
XI. On the Powers of the Board of Supervisors.
XII. On Salaries and Compensation of Public Officers.
XIII. On the power of Leasing or Selling the Public Property.

XII. On Salaries and Compensation of Public Officers.

XIII. On the power of Leasing or Selling the Public Property.

XIV. On Reduction of Expenditures.

XV. On Schools.

Mr. Farners moved to amend section 1st. by striking out the words "on elections," so as to confine the provision to wards and districts.

Mr. Farners moved to amend section 1st. by striking out the words "on elections," so as to confine the provision to wards and districts.

Mr. Farners withdrew his amendment. Sections 2 and 3 were carried nem. con.

Mr. Bennener moved to strike out the words "the powers of," in section 11. Adopted.

Alderman Penny moved to amend section 14, by adding the words "of this Convention." Adopted.

The report, which was prepared by the following committee, was adopted as amended:—George H. Purser, D. Graham, Jr. Edmund J. Porter and Henry E. Davies.

Reporter for the Convention.—Mr. Bennere moved to take up the resolution proposing to sppoint a competent reporter to present a condensed report of the proceedings of the Convention for publication.

Mr. Excopposed the resolution.

Mr. Farners was in favor of informing the public of the acts of the Convention.

Mr. McSreden proposed an amendment, directing that three of the daily papers of the largest circulation be selected to publish the proceedings in a condensed form.

Mr. Ferners moved to amend further, by proposing that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of appointing a reporter and reporting their proceedings in a condensed form.

Mr. Peraza moved to amend further, by proposing that arrangements be made to publish the official proceedings in a condensed form.

Mr. Ferners moved to amend further, by proposing that arrangements be made to publish the official proceedings in a condensed form.

Mr. Ferners moved to amend further, by proposing that arrangements be made to publish the official proceedings in a condensed form.

Mr. Ferners moved to act the system of the fall proceedings in a condensed form form. Of the daily papers of the largest ci

ration.

Resolved, That while the people of the city of New York look with confidence to the State Convention, now assembled at Albany, for the establishment of a general judiciary system, which shall be efficient in its application to the said city, yet in the judgment of this Convention the power should still be reserved to the Legislature to continue or create such local courts as by the present or proposed charter of the said city are or may be deemed necessary to the prompt and vigorous administration of both civil and criminal justice.

Resolved, That in the proposed new charter, it is expedient and proper to make provision for the continuance or creation of the local courts referred to in the last resolution.

pedient and proper to make provision for the continuance or creation of the local courts referred to in the
last resolution.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, attested by
the officers of the Convention, be transmitted to the President of the State Convention, with a request that they
be laid before that body.

Mr. G. said his object was to take action upon the subject matter in the resolutions before the Convention at
Albany passed a law upon the general judiciary system,
which was now before them for consideration; and it
was desirable that certain of the local courts should not
be taken out of the jurisdiction of the city government.

Mr. Benkdict considered it would be going in advance of the proceedings of the Albany Convention, before they understood what that Convention was disposed
to do on the subject.

Mr. Graham again explained. He considered that the
city of New York ought to support its own independence
on this subject.

Mr. Flanagan considered it would be better to wait
until they ascertained what the Convention at Albany
should first do on the subject. Perhaps they would devises a system which would fully harmonise with their
views; or perhaps be superior to any system of their
own.

After some further remarks from Messrs. French, Has-

own. After some further remarks from Messrs. French, Has-brook, Flanngan and Graham. The question on taking up was taken, and carried, nem.

brook, Flanagan and Graham.

The question on taking up was taken, and carried, nem. con.

Mr. Graham proposed to strike out the words "reserved to the Legi-lature," and insert therefor the words "in the proposed charter;" also, in the second resolution, strike out the werd "creation," and insert the word "abrogation," as a substitute therefor.

Mr. Farror proposed an amendment to the amendment, by inserting the words "create or abolish," as a substitute for the word "abrogation."

Mr. Barror was of opinion that the whole subject should be referred to a committee, and submitted to the grave consideration of the Convention. He moved, therefore, to refer the whole subject.

Mr. Graham, in order to obviste all objection, proposed to further amend by adding the words, after the word legislature, "so as will best conduce to the administration of local justice in this city."

The question on Mr. Benedict's motion to refer was taken and carried.

Mr. Barorrick moved to take up the resolution offered by him, directing that a committee of five be appointed to proceed to Albany and request, on the part of this Convention, that the Convention at Albany should not interfere with the affairs of the city of New York, but leave it to the present Civic Convention.

Mr. Bradick,—I meant to write to them.

Mr. Bradick,—I me

e transmitted to Allow it is a view to protect the char-trance shall be prepared with a view to protect the char-ered rights of the city.

Mr NicGay moved to strike out the word "remon-

strance "Mr. Bassos accepted the amendment.
Mr. Dougherry proposed an amendment to the amendment, providing that the new charter be so framed as to prevent any State legislative interference with the chartered rights of the chizens of New York.
Mr. Bassossaics moved to refer the whole subject to a special committee. The motion prevailed.
Ald Pursoy moved that if they met at 5 o'clock they should take a recess to allow time for refreshments.
Resolutions were offered, proposing compensation be

printed
Other resolutions of enquiry were offered and ordered
to be printed.
A motion was made to adjourn over to Tuesday at five

o'clock.

The Convention here adjourned to meet on Monday next at 5 o'clock.

#### State Convention. THURSDAY, July 9, 1846.

THURSDAY, July 9, 1846.

Mr. Gardiner presented the proceedings of a meeting in Niagara county in relation to the canal policy of the State. Referred and ordered printed.

Mr. Barez offered a resolution to terminate debate in Committee of the Whole on the portion of the report on the Executive Department and the amendments thereto, under consideration, at a quarter to 2.

Mr. SWACZHAMKA moved to limit each speaker to 20 minutes.

minutes.

Mr. Conely moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion prevailed 42 to 41.

Mr. Kenner offered a resolution providing for viva voce elections of all officers whose election may be devolved on the Legislature, and to extend the same provisions to the election of officers by all Representative backles. Adversed.

This statement does not include the award on Cassiberiain and Bradley's claim on Genesee Valley Canal contracts, \$28 863.

The outstanding claims for breaches of contracts, as near as can be ascertained, are estimated at \$25,000.—Awards have since been made to the amount of \$7,186; leaving a balance of \$26,365.

The report was reterred and ordered to be printed.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the report on the Executive Department.

Mr PORTER spoke in favor of retaining the qualifications of age and residence. It was decidly the ablest speech yet delivered. He gave nouice of his intention of moving as a substitute for the section under consideration, that every elector of this State shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutemant Governor, who shall have attained the age of 30 years, and has been for 6 years a citizen of the State of New York.

The debate was continued by Messers, Brown, Patterson, Recours, Richmond, Worden, Strang and Nicholas, but ne vote was taken, and the Committee rose and reported progress. Adjourned.—Albany Citizen.

John Randolph's Staves,—The citizens of Randolph county, Ohio, are objecting to the project of a settlement there of John Randolph's negroes. The excitement among them is high, and it is said that force and arms will be used if necessary, to provide to

Travelling Dressing Cases—The subscripers respectfully call the attention of the public to their subscripers respectfully call the attention of the public to their subscripers containing articles of the attention of the attenti

G. SAUNDERS & SON, way, opposite Howard Hotel Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—The oldest and most approved article now in use, having seen before the public for the last thirty years, can be had at the subscribers, wholesale and retail

G. SAUNDERS & SON, 177 Broadway, few doors above Courtlandt street Fine Engravings for Sale by the Quantity.

A large lot of superb impressions for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to

H. LONG & BRO
2 22 22 Ann street, New York.

Places. Time. State of River Cincinnati, July 1. 8 feet 6 inches. Wheeling. June 2. 10 feet Pittsburg. July 1. 12 feet, rising! 1 onisville. June 20. 5 feet 8 inches

## MONEY MARKET.

Friday, July 10-6 P. M.

The stock market opened this morning very heavy, and prices fell off a fraction. Ohio Sixes declined M. eading 14. Canton M. Long Island 14. Harlem 14. Norwich and Worcester %. Illinois %. The sales were smell.

At the Second Board there was a very great change in the market. There were large sales of the three principal railroad stocks, at an advance on prices current in the morning. Harlem went up 1% per cent, Norwich and Worcester %, Long Island %, Reading Railread %. This

reaction is as sudden as it is unaccountable, considering the season, and we have our fears that it is premature. The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has authorised it

to be announced that the August interest on the funded debt will certainly be paid.

The Columbia Fire Iusurance Cempany of Philadelphia have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent of the profits for the last six months, making ten per cent for the last twelve months.

The Lewis County Bank was closed by injunction, ou the 6th inst., and will be placed at once in the hands of a receiver. The bank has assets sufficient to redeem its

circulation in full within a short period.

The receipts of the Long Island Railroad Company from all sources for June, were about \$81,000, against \$28,000 in June, 1845. The increased receipts on the oute through since the advance in the rates of fare have been fifty per cent.

The annual meeting of the Worcester and Nashua

Railroad Company was held in Worcester on 9th inst -The specified objects of the meeting were to ascertain whether the corporation will rescind votes requiring subscriptions for seven hundred thousand dollars prior to a union with the Croton and Nashua Railroad Corporation, and prior to proceeding to construct the railroad to adopt measures to effect a union with the Croton and Nashua Railroad Corporation, and to determine whether this corporation will give any and what instructions to the jects of the charter.

Subscriptions to the stock of the Hartford and Danbury Railroad are progressing very rapidly. It is estimated that nearly five hundred thousand dollars will be reised in Hartford. The citizens of that place are deeply in-terested in the construction of this road, as it would at once connect them with this city, and open their trade to this great market. The road will pass through the most thriving manufacturing counties of the State, and secure from the start a business which will ensure early and large dividends. We would suggest to the Harlem Reliroad Company the policy of turning their line East in stead of continuing it North, as it would by a connection with the Hartford and Danbury Road, open to this city

all the New England roads.

The business at the Milwaukie Land Office continues to increase much faster than the most sanguine ever anticipated. The number of entries during the past month was 962, of which three-fourths were for forty acre lots. The receipts and sales for June in each of the past two

years were as follow : Land Sales at Milwaukie, June 1845 and 1846.

Acres sold. 20 min 7

June, 1845. 27,50

June, 1846. 52,765

Junerease in 1846. 35,148

31,148

32,148

32,148

32,148

34,758 This shows a gain of one hundred and twenty-five per

cent over last year, when the business seemed to be as lively as anybody could expector wish. We learn that the sales at the Green Bay office, for June, will reach fifty thousand dollers, which must be double or treble the amount received there during the same month last year.

tain srticles exported from this port for the first six he in each of the past three years. It comprises most of the staple exports of the country. hipments coastwise, as well as to foreign ports.

1846. 1846. 14,315 2,325 20,981 3,018 2,018 1845. 25.8.06. 6.128 26.660 5.007 115 4.818 8.272 22.549 4.338 31.214 19.717 1.510 73.306 4.062 13.507 17.306 4,472 4,689 15,043 6,487 ,24,421 14,140 6,336 579 20,456 1,819 2,744 5,389 103,614 2,701 8,242 2,675 30,735 2,345 Du ceroous
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tation of some articles this year compared with last T e shipments of cotton have been 72,618 bales less this exports of about four millions of dollars in that single ar-ticle. The aggregate deficiency has been more than offset by the aggregate increase in other articles. It will be seen that the shipments of flour, grain of all kinds, lard and wool have, this year, been unusually large. But for the demand for these staple productions abroad, there would have been a very great deficiency in the value of exports compared with the corresponding period in either of the two previous years. The large shipments of agricultural products this year, have been produced by a speculative movement, rather than by a legitime